

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
UDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 21st December, 1882.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda) of the 13th December states

The causes of the poverty of agricultural classes. that it is admitted on all hands that the agricultural classes in India live from hand to mouth and have nothing to fall back upon in bad seasons. But it is by no means easy to ascertain the causes which have brought about this state of things. In our opinion the causes, which have chiefly contributed to the poverty of cultivators, are the following :—(1) No less than seventy years have elapsed since the establishment of British rule in this country, but, strange to say, the Government has not yet found out what land policy will be most beneficial both to itself and the people. Different systems prevail in different provinces. Lord Cornwallis introduced permanent settlement in Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Panjab and the Central Provinces the Government has made settlement with landholders. In Bombay and Madras the ryotwari system is in vogue. Frequent changes are made in the settlement on various pretexts, but the secret object of these changes is only the increase of revenue. Consequently the people feel that they have no security, and are naturally averse to investing any capital in land. (2) Native rulers took a fixed proportion of the produce of land as the State share, but the Government has practically fixed no



proportion. The miserable condition of the cultivating classes in the Deccan supplies a good example of the ruinous effects of this policy. True, the condition of cultivators in the Central Provinces is at present better than that of their brethren of the Deccan, but no one can say what great increase will be made in the Government demand at the time of the next settlement. (3) That area of land, which supported a peasant at the time of the settlement, is not now sufficient to support him, both because his family has increased during the interval, and because the cost of living has greatly increased. It is well known that the members of a cultivator's family do not carry on any other trade, and have therefore no means of eking out their scanty income. Formerly agriculturists had free access to the produce of the forest, such as mangoes, the mahwa flower, firewood, &c., and this was no small aid to them. But the forest rules have now deprived them of this privilege. The burden of taxation on land has now become intolerable. In these provinces the agricultural classes have to pay a special famine tax, called the local rate, from which the other classes are exempt. It is hardly necessary to refer to the oppression which attends the assessment and collection of this cess. (*To be continued.*)

The same paper has the following article in English on the
 The Central Provinces Central Provinces Tenancy Bill :—
 Tenancy Bill.

"We have on previous occasions made general remarks on this Bill. To-day we offer a few observations on certain provisions of the Bill which, in our opinion, require reconsideration and amendment.

Chapter VI. of the aforesaid Bill confers on ordinary tenants, formerly known as tenants-at-will, rights which the tenants of the same class are not known to have enjoyed in any province of British India. Under those provisions an ordinary tenant shall not be ejected except under cer-

tain circumstances, and then even by a regular suit ; he is to have compensation for improvements and for disturbance ; he shall have power to sub-let his holding ; and no fresh proceedings shall be taken against him for enhancement or ejectment during the seven years next following the date on which the landlord may have taken proceedings against him. It provides further that 'the landlord of any holding held by an ordinary tenant shall, at the request of that tenant, and on the tender by that tenant to him of a sum equal to twice and one-half the annual rent payable in respect of the holding, together with the cost of preparing any instrument required for this purpose, confer upon that tenant the rights of an occupancy tenant in respect of the holding.' With reference to these provisions we say that when the settlement of these provinces was made, the Government of those days entertained no thoughts of making such a wholesale change in the status of this tenant in-future. If it contemplated any change, it was for enlarging the period of twelve years, which at present gives him rights of occupancy. The Select Committee in their report make the following observations on the subject :—'The provision we have introduced can in no way injure the Malguzar, while it holds out a prospect to the tenant which will induce him to retain and improve his holding. We have little expectation that tenants will avail themselves of this privilege for a long time to come, except in a few cases.' With regard to these observations we quote a passage from the memorial of the landlords of the Nágpur Division, a copy of which is before us, as we quite concur in the arguments therein expressed :—

'An ordinary tenant is given the right of raising his status to that of an occupancy tenant on payment to his landlord of such a small sum as twice and one-half the annual rent payable by him. This is a serious encroachment on our rights.' 'And after the facility that has been created for the acquisition of the right of occupancy, there would be nothing to prevent the whole tenantry on an estate

from becoming occupancy tenants ; and this will virtually lead to the extinction of the present malguzari right. The opinion expressed by the Select Committee, that the tenants are not likely for a time to come avail themselves of this privilege, is opposed to existing facts. An occupancy right is very much valued and sought after ; and when such a ready and easy means is provided by which such a right can be acquired, it is certain to be very extensively taken advantage of. The tenants will go to a soukar (a professional money-lender) and with borrowed money buy this right. Even if they do not do so of their own accord, the soukars upon whom they depend will induce them to take advantage of this provision for their own benefit. In fact, as an occupancy tenant right is much more valuable than an ordinary tenant right, the soukar for his own benefit, in the shape of better security for his money, will insist upon the tenant buying occupancy right before any money is advanced to him. The compensation to which the malguzar will be entitled is so very trifling—only two and half a times the rental—that he will virtually have to part with a valuable right in his own property almost for nothing. Compensation to a tenant has been provided for on a far more liberal scale. He will, if an ordinary tenant, get seven times the enhancement claimed, if he is unwilling to submit to it. If the tenure of an absolute occupancy tenant is sold, the Malguzar cannot exercise his right of pre-emption unless he pays the full market value of the holding. Thus it is clear that though tenants are being given rights at our expense and in contravention of what was done at settlement, yet they are very generously dealt with as regards compensation." The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, which was passed by the Legislative Council only the last year, contains provisions more equitable and wholesome on the subject.

There is another important point in the Bill requiring consideration at the hands of the Council. Here and there passages occur which tend to destroy the solemn engagements

of the record-of-rights and agreements entered into between the landlord and tenant. These and such like provisions are, in our opinion, quite in opposition to some of the enactments based on most enlightened principles of jurisprudence, and which are recognized to be very sound legislative measures, and if the Bill in its present form be allowed to pass into law, it will compare very unfavourably with the sound policy of the Government of Lord Ripon.

Improvement of estates is another matter which demands the consideration of the Legislative Council. We extract the following from the memorial of the landlords of the Hoshangabad, Narsingpur and Betul districts of the Central Provinces on the Bill under consideration. The memorialists say :—

‘We fail to see the justice and wisdom of a measure authorising a person not being the owner of a holding to make any improvements in it without the consent or against the will of the rightful owner thereof. The word improvement is so defined in the Bill as to include the reclaiming, enclosing, or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes. But, we submit, these so-called improvements are made in the ordinary course of agricultural operations. The whole chapter of the Bill on the subject of improvements and compensation will, we think, be a fruitful source of litigation between the landlord and his tenant, to the utter ruin of the former.’

On the same subject the landholders of the Nágpur division in their memorial to the Legislative Council have the following :—‘These sections (sections 29 to 32) have been so framed that a poor malguzar may be improved out of his estate. A malguzar is the full proprietor of his land, and no person has any right to make any improvement on his property without his consent, far less by making such improvement against his will to acquire a right to the land to the extent of such improvements. Every bit of land manured, every pit dug in the soil, every little repair made to a well,

hedge, or farm-house, will, under the law laid down in these sections be a perpetual source of conflict between the malguzar and his tenants. The whole tenantry of a village may thus combine and hold their land free of rent, for he has practically no power to evict them till the improvements are paid up. Under the ordinary law, even a mortgagee who improves the land, mortgaged to him with possession, has no right to claim the value of such improvements, if made without the express consent of the mortgager. But here Legislature proposes to over-ride the salutary principle that a man cannot be improved out of his own property against his will. These matters are so delicate and complex that they may well be left to be settled by the parties among themselves, as has been done from time beyond memory.' We fully concur in these observations.

The present Bill confers on the occupancy and ordinary tenants a right of transferring and sub-letting their holdings. This privilege is, in our opinion, calculated to ruin the interests of the tenants. When improvident cultivators possess facilities of disposing of their holdings, it is the money-lender, and not the cultivator or the landlord, who will be the better for the said provisions in the Bill."

Circulation,
524 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow) of the 12th December publishes a communicated article in which the writer states that a prize was given to the discoverer of vaccination and another to the discoverer of the remedy for cholera. Rewards have also been offered for the discovery of remedies for leprosy and asthma. But it is to be regretted that no one has yet offered a reward for the discovery of a remedy for the *weak spleens* of natives. We cannot say whether the spleens of natives have always been weak, or whether they have become so only in these days. But there is no doubt that they are now unable to bear the kicks and blows of Europeans. True they are still capable of resisting the blows of men of other races, but a single blow or a kick by a rampant Anglo-Saxon is enough to

break the spleen of a native. Only the other day a European soldier (or rather call him an ass) kicked a native at Bangalore, and the latter at once died from a rupture of spleen ! Accordingly it is hereby notified that if any man finds out a remedy which could render the spleens of natives strong enough to stand the repeated blows and kicks of rampant Anglo-Saxons, we will give him the whole revenues of India of one year as a reward. We also intend to forward a petition to God, which, we trust, some old Member of Parliament will kindly take with him at the time of his departure from this world. The petition is addressed to the Creator of the universe, and the substance of it is as follows :—We heartily thank Thee for freeing us from the tyranny of native rulers and placing us under the rule of a just and civilized country like England and not under that of a tyrannical country like Russia. But we have still a minor grievance which we think only requires to be brought to Thy notice to be redressed. Our spleens are weak or, at all events, not strong enough to bear the kicks and blows of Englishmen. It is therefore our earnest prayer that Thou mayst either strengthen our spleens or weaken the fists of Englishmen, so that the former may not break when they come in contact with the latter. Our spleens, as at present constituted, far from subserving any useful purpose, are only a misfortune to us and cast discredit on Thy workmanship. Nothing can be further from our hearts than a desire that the relation of India should be severed from England, in order that we may not be exposed to the blows of Englishmen. We know there is no rose without a thorn. If we desire to enjoy the advantages of British rule, we must of course put up with some necessary evils which it has brought in its train. But if we are not suffered to live and enjoy those advantages, of what use are they to us ?

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 15th December states that can-

The next Allahabad Pleaders' Examination and the new Criminal Procedure Code.

didates for the next Pleaders' examination are to be examined in the new Criminal Procedure Code, but

Circulation,
300 copies.

they have not yet been able to get an Urdu translation of the Code. The translation has lately appeared in the *Urdu Government Gazette*, but it is not yet available to the public for purchase in a separate pamphlet form. The *Gazette* only goes to the subscribers. It is believed that copies of the translation will be available in the third week of the current month. Candidates ought to be given at least three or four weeks to study the Code from the date they get copies of the translation of the Code from the Curator's Office at Allahabad.

The same paper complains that in notifications about the appointment, transfer, &c., of Government officers published in the *Urdu Government Gazette*, the Government Translator always affixes the vernacular term *Sahib* to the names of European officers, but not to those of natives. All respectable natives in addressing each other invariably use the term *Sahib* with the name.

Circulation,
299 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 19th. December publishes an article communicated by Iqbál Ali from Gonda. The writer says that the *Pioneer* of the 6th December, in an article on the Muhammadan system of inheritance, argues that the Musalmáns protest against the passing of any new law on the subject, because they consider this as an interference with the rules of the Qurán. The *Pioneer* also implies that the ordinances of the Qurán are not suited to present times. We do not mean at present, says the writer, to criticise the article in question, nor to refute the idea entertained by our countrymen, that the passing of any new laws is an interference with their religion. But our object is only to show that even now the Muhammadan law is not strictly observed by Indian Courts. The writer then gives some instances: (1) Look at the Bengal Civil Courts Act (Act VI. of 1871) which is in force in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and the Oudh Civil Courts

Act (Act XIII. of 1879). The Bengal Civil Courts Act provides that, in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, all questions about succession, inheritance, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution, ought to be decided according to the Muhammadan law, *except in so far as that law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment*. The Oudh Civil Courts Act goes still further and provides that such questions ought to be decided according to the Muhammadan law, *except in so far as that law is opposed to legislative enactment or local custom*. The provisions of the Oudh Civil Courts Act in regard to reduction in the value of dowers and the right of pre-emption are also opposed to those of the Muhammadan law. (2) According to Act XXI. of 1850 the renunciation of his religion by a Musalmán does not debar him from inheritance. (3) According to Act I. of 1869 (the Oudh Talukdárs Act) a Muhammadan talukdár can bestow his estate on any man he pleases, by executing a will in his favour, in opposition to the system of inheritance laid down in the Muhammadan law, can adopt a son, and so forth. After quoting some more instances, the writer observes that no Musalmán ever took any objection to these Acts. If a Bill to amend the Muhammadan system of inheritance were introduced by a Hindu or European member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, no Musalmán would ever think of protesting against the measure. But as the matter was taken in hand by the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán, many of his co-religionists, who condemn his opinions and acts simply as such, opposed his scheme as might be expected. However, we hope that the legislature will take the subject into consideration and pass a suitable law in order that Muhammadan estates may be saved from ruin.

The *Dabdba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly) of the 16th December, referring to the local self-government scheme, remarks that the mere placing of the management of small local affairs, such as the cleanliness of towns, the repairs of public works, &c., in

Local committees and the administration of justice.

Circulation,
225 copies.

the hands of local committees will not be very beneficial to the people. These committees should be also entrusted with the administration of justice. At present the cost of litigation is simply ruinous. Suitors have to pay court fee, *talbana* (peon's fee), &c., to Government, to pay pleaders and *mukhtara*, and to bribe the officers of the court. Local committees should be empowered to decide all civil and criminal suits in the first instance. These committees should levy no court-fee or any other kind of fee. Appeals may lie from their decisions to ordinary courts of justice.

The same paper complains of the increase of theft under British rule, and remarks that the

The increase of theft.

increase is due to the fact that the

British law does not provide severe punishment for that crime, and that the police themselves are generally in league with thieves. There is a well-known thief named Harju at Dáudganj in Eta, and the police are very kind to him. Even now theft does not prevail to such a large extent in some native states because of the severe punishment inflicted on thieves there. If a man has been once convicted of theft, he has to sleep at the police-station every night for the rest of his life. Theft will not diminish unless Government deals with thieves with greater severity than at present. Their hands should be cut off, as was done in former times.

Circulation,
209 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut) of the 13th December

The granting of higher rates of pension to military men.

publishes an article communicated by Muhammad Núr Khán, Rasáldár, 7th Bengal Cavalry. The writer states

that there are two rates of pension for military men. Men are eligible for the lower rate after 15 years' service, and for the higher rate after 32 years' service. Formerly the higher rate was granted after 40 years' service. The term was reduced by eight years in honour of the Imperial Darbár of 1877. But it is to be regretted that this concession has been marred by an objectionable condition. No one can

get the higher rate of pension without the recommendation of his superior officers. This condition presses hard on native soldiers and officials. Many of them have been unable to secure higher rates of pension from want of such recommendation. The higher rates of pension should be granted to all men who have served 32 years, without any restriction. If it is considered necessary to retain the condition of recommendation, the reasons which in the opinion of Government disqualify men for the higher rates should be clearly defined and made public. If any man who has completed 32 years' service is not recommended for the higher rate of pension by his superior officer, the officer should be required to state the reasons for which he has withheld the necessary recommendation, and a commission should be appointed to enquire whether those reasons are well founded.

A correspondent of the *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad) of the 18th December, in regard to the late Middle Class Anglo-vernacular Examination, complains that the same translation paper was not set to the Hindi and Urdu candidates. The latter were required to translate short and simple English sentences into Urdu, while difficult paragraphs were set to the former by Pandit Mauro Ganesh. This is unfair.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhā* (Benares) of the 11th December, referring to the late Middle Class vernacular examination. Vernacular Examination, remarks that the history and literature papers were good, but that the questions set in mathematics, especially geometry, were rather too difficult for the candidates. All examiners should set questions suited to the capacity of candidates. The writer also does not approve of the raising of the standard for the examination, and fears that this measure will dishearten students. Hitherto candidates had to obtain 33 marks out of 100 for passing, but from this year they will have to secure 40 marks. It should be remembered that the students of

Circulation,
311 copies.

halkabandi and tahsili schools, who are sons of villagers, labour under great disadvantages in competing for this examination.

The English Supplement to the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the

Two graduates recently appointed as Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Panjáb.

13th December makes the following remarks on the appointment of two graduates as Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Panjáb :—

“It is with great pleasure that we notice the appointment of two Masters of Arts to the vacant Extra Assistant Commissionerships after competitive examination. A frequent repetition of this result will tend to draw all the able and ambitious young men of the province to our university. We must, however, bear in mind the warning uttered by Sir Charles Aitchison at Simla, and remember that other fields of exertion must be found for our highest graduates—or they must find it for themselves—than this branch of the public service. It would be well if they could be enlisted, temporarily at any rate, to participate in one or other of the recognised branches of work assigned to our University in its charter. Few only can be retained for teaching work; when the sphere of University action extends, some may find occasional employment in examination work; but all may at all time take part in the literary work which the University of the Panjáb specially undertakes to encourage, and those whose abilities qualify them for distinguished success in this department of labour may confidently trust the University to find for them an honourable career.”

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Muraqqa-i-Tahzib* (Lucknow) of the 15th December

Railway management.

refers to the increased facilities for travelling afforded by railroads, but regrets to state that railway passengers are exposed to some hardships, especially on occasions of fairs. First, there is a great rush of passengers towards the booking-office window

at the time of the distribution of tickets. The confusion that prevails in the crowd at the time may be better imagined than described. Some men have their toes bruised, some their clothes torn, and so on. There should be two or three booking-offices at every large station. Secondly, on the occasion of the late Ganges fair, we saw that when three or four thousand passengers had taken tickets at the principal railway station at Lucknow, a railway police constable ordered them to go to the gate. When they went there, and when many men had already passed the gate, the railway police pushed them back and closed the gate on them. Necessarily great confusion ensued, and many women and children fell down and were hurt. After a short time the gate was reopened and passengers admitted. When they reached the train, they found some carriages open and some closed. The railway police first filled up the former. More than the fixed number of passengers were generally placed in each compartment. If any man gave a *douceur* he was of course seated in a compartment which was not over-crowded. Hundreds of passengers were still left behind for want of room. Better arrangements should be made on occasions of large fairs. The train should be moved into the station half an hour before its departure, and each passenger should be allowed to take his seat as soon as he has booked himself. This arrangement would prevent a rush. Moreover, one or two respectable railway officials should personally attend the station at the time to see that everything is properly done.

LOCAL.

The *Waqdyā-i-Ālam* (Ghazipur) of the 11th December complains that at Ghazipur dancing-girls and prostitutes live in the heart of the city in the immediate vicinity of the Library and the Muhammadan and Hindu places of worship, and are a great temptation to the young men who visit the Library. They should be assigned an out-of-the way place for their residence

Prostitutes and dancing-girls at Ghazipur.

Circulation,
230 copies.

and brought under the operation of the rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases.

Circulation,
800 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 15th December states that the prohibition of the Hindu cow-fair during the late Muharram at Agra has grieved the whole Hindu community of that town to the heart. The Magistrate was anxious that both the Hindus and Musalmáns should celebrate their festivals. But it is to be regretted that some Hindu officials themselves induced him to stop the Hindu fair. Two men busily spread a rumour at the time to the effect that, if the fair was held and kine conducted in procession to the river, butchers were determined to kill the animals. Another man circulated a notice, it was said under orders from a high officer, prohibiting Hindus from having any kind of rejoicings during the whole month of Muharram. These rumours were utterly false, but they created a panic among the people. The stoppage of the fair was an injustice to the Hindus and showed the weakness of the administration. If the district officers could not depend on the police for preservation of order because of the preponderance of the Muhammadan element in that service, they had European and native troops at hand. The Magistrate of Mainpuri simply made both the Musalmáns and Hindus execute bonds to keep the peace, and no riots took place there.

The same paper, in its local news column, states some European soldiers, seized asses near Chhipitola, severely beat the owner, mounted the animals and rode away.

The alleged misconduct of some European soldiers towards a native at Chhipitola, Agra.

The editor further complains that the Sikh and Afghan soldiers have also begun to harass and cheat the people, especially shopkeepers. The police lately arrested a Sikh soldier when he, it is said, was breaking into a house with

The alleged misconduct of native soldiers towards the people at Agra.

some other soldiers. His companions made their escape, but he was wounded in the fight that ensued and seized. He has died since in the hospital.

A local correspondent of the *Almora Akhbár* of the 18th December states that there has been great mortality among the cattle in that part of the country for the last three or four years. There is no doubt that if the registers of the custom-houses at Rámnagar and Káládungi for the last ten years were examined, the number of hides exported during the last five years would be found to considerably exceed the number exported during the preceding five years. There are many hide-dealers, belonging to the plains, at Almora. They send down no less than ten thousand hides to the plains every year. They have agents of the Dom caste in every village for making purchases. We should not be surprised if these men put some poison into the water, used by cattle, to kill them. The local authorities should make an enquiry into the matter. If our surmise is well founded, they should expell all hide-dealers from Almora, order the Dom tribe to bury skins of animals under-ground and not to sell them, and prohibit altogether the exportation of hides for some time.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow) of the 16th December complains that small-pox has been very prevalent at Lucknow for some time past, and thousands of children have perished from that disease. The editor urges that vaccination should be made compulsory throughout India, and calls upon the Municipal Committee and other intelligent men of Lucknow to ask the Local Government to introduce the Vaccination Act into the town.

Circulation,
620 copies.

A correspondent of the *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad) of the 18th December, in continuation of his previous article (*vide* page 830 of the Selections from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 7th December), remarks

The alleged oppression of the people at Banda by native officials.

Circulation,
350 copies.

that although the European district officers at Bándá are just and sympathetic, the people have not the courage to bring the tyranny and oppression of the *Amla* (ministerial officers) to their notice. One year the Government had to suspend the recovery of revenue and to grant advances to cultivators. The way in which native officers carried out these orders was attended with great oppression. The tour of the Joint Magistrate has involved more inconvenience and expense to zamindars this year than in any previous year.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Dec. 16th	Dec. 17th	182 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 15th	" 18th	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	" 14th	" 20th	196 "
4	<i>Aina-i-Sikandari</i>	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 17th	" 19th	70 "
5	<i>Aina-i-Tahzeb</i>	Sedpur	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 18th	" 21st	"
6	<i>Aina-i-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 16th	" 19th	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukand Ram	" 12th & 16th	" 17th & 20th	1,800 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Awadh Bihari Lal,	15th	19th	100 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi,</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 16th	" 19th	125 "
10	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-d-din	" 12th	" 16th	84 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 16th	" 18th & 21st respectively.	299 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	18th	21st	80 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu and English.	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 13th	" 15th	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	<i>Anwara-l-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	14th	17th	200 copies.
15	<i>Arya Darpan</i>	Shahjahan- pur.	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Bakhtawar Singh	" 15th	" 19th	402 "
16	<i>Ashaata-l-Sunnat</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Monthly	Muhammad Husain,	For the month of August.	" 15th	250 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	Benares Gazette	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	Dec. 11th	Dec. 16th	250 copies.
18	Bhārat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-English.	Ditto	Totā Rām	" 15th	" 18th	125 "
19	Bhārati Vids	Ágrá	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwán Dás	"	19th	125 "
20	Dabduba-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thákur Prasád	" 16th	" 20th	225 "
21	Dabduba-i-Sikandar	Rāmpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 18th	"	390 "
22	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	" 12th	" 16th	210 "
23	Growse Gazette	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangá Sahái	" 15th	" 19th	40 "
24	Gurmukhi Akhbār	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 16th	"	200 "
25	Gyan Pradáyini Patrika.	Ditto	Hindi	Monthly	Navin Chandar Rai,	For the month of November.	" 20th	"
26	Islam	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Alimu-l-Din	Dec. 15th	17th	250 "
27	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasád	" 13th & 16th	16th & 18th respectively.	180 "
28	Jalwa-i-Tūr	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	" 16th	18th	90 "
29	Jām-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 17th	" 20th	150 "
30	Andamuh	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yáqub,	" 18th	"	250 "
31	Káshī Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 15th	" 18th	645 copies (including 568 copies taken by Govt.)
32	Kaukab-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdú	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. H. Messmore.	"	15th	341 copies.
33	Kavi Vachan Sudhā,	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	" 11th	" 18th	311 "

34	Kayash Samachar ...	Allahabad,	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Narain	...	12th	...	16th	...	163	"
35	Khair Khwāl-i-Alam	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	...	16th	...	20th	...	110	"
36	Khair Khwāl-i-Hind,	Ditto ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narayan	...	"	...	"	...	150	"
37	Khair Khwāl-i-Oudh,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Khairati Lal	...	15th	...	15th	...	20	"
38	Khair Khwāl-i-Pan-jab.	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	...	10th	...	16th	...	600	"
39	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	...	13th & 16th	...	15th & 18th respectively.	...	440 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)	"
40	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur ...	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdu-llah	...	10th	...	20th	...	50 copies.	"
41	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Samad Khan,	...	13th	...	18th	...	209	"
42	Madrās Gazette	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gobardhan Dās	...	11th	...	15th	...	100	"
43	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	...	19th	...	21st	...	175	"
44	Motla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	...	14th	...	17th	...	37	"
45	Meerut Akhbar	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Karimu-l-din	...	2nd & 9th	...	"	...	100	"
46	Mehr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	...	15th	...	19th	...	250	"
47	Mitra Vilās	Lahore ...	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	...	18th	...	21st	...	...	"
48	Muir Gazette	Meerut ...	Urdu	Ditto	Khushwaqt Rai	...	12th	...	15th	...	...	"
49	Mumtaz-i-Akbar	Bara Banki	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf,	...	16th	...	18th	...	...	"
50	Municipal Guide	Agra ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Ali Jan	...	15th	...	20th	...	125	"
51	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	...	"	...	21st	...	125	"
52	Naiyar-i-Azim	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	...	18th	...	20th	...	162	"
53	Najmu-l-Akbar	Katwah	Ditto	Ditto	Rāhu-llah Khan	...	16th	...	17th	...	150	"
54	Najmu-l-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	...	4th	...	"	...	130	"
55	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Dās	...	15th	...	"	...	300	"
56	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	...	19th	...	21st	...	99	"
57	Nar Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. E. M. Wherry	...	14th	...	16th	...	593	"
58	Nur-i-Budaun	Budaun ...	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	...	"	...	18th	...	...	"
59	Nuru-l-Absar	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	...	15th	...	16th	...	131 copies (including 49 copies taken by Govt.)	"
60	Nuru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	16th	...	"	...	355 copies.	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
61	<i>Nyaya Sudha</i>	Hardá ...	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	...	Dec. 13th	1882. Dec. 15th	...
62	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	15th to 21st	15th to 21st respectively.	620 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
63	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	12th	15th	524 copies.
64	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	11th & 18th	15th & 21st respectively.	300
65	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	18th	18th	350
66	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	Meerut ...	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	12th	15th	70
67	<i>Rafah-i-Am</i>	Sialkot ...	Ditto	Ditto	Diwan Chand	14th	21st	700
68	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	14th & 18th	15th & 19th respectively.	430
69	<i>Ratn Prakash</i>	Ratlam ...	Hindi and Urdú.	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l- Haqq.	7th	15th	400
70	<i>Reformer</i>	Lahore ...	Urdú.	Ditto	Nathu Ram	18th	19th	750
71	<i>Riyazu-l-Akhbar</i>	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Ditto	Nizam Ahmad	17th	20th	250
72	<i>Sabha Kapurthala</i>	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfu-l-din	16th	18th	112
73	<i>Sadiqu-l-Akhbar</i>	Bhawal- pur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	14th	17th	400
74	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulagi Das	16th	18th	250
75	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudha- kar.</i>	Udaipur ...	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	11th	16th	200

76	Shokh-i-Oudh	... Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Tasawar Husain ...	16th	...	19th	...	100	..
77	Shula-i-Tur	.. Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ibra- him.	.. 19th	...	.. 21st	..	175	..
78	Tahzib	... Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rahmat Ali Khan	12th	...	16th	...	100	..
79	Tahzib-i-Asar	... Sitapur ..	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Manni Lal	For the months of Nov. & Dec.	...	.. 20th	..	500	..
80	Victoria Paper	.. Sialkot ..	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyan Chand	Dec. 8th to 15th	...	21st	...	1,100	..
81	Waqaya-i-Alam	.. Ghazipur,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Siraju-l-din Ahmad,	.. 11th 15th	..	230	..

ALLAHABAD.

The 23rd December, 1882.

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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

